Kent News.

VOL. 77. CHESTERTOWN, MD., SATURDAY, MAY 29, 1915. NO 3

THE

MILLINGTON BANK OF MARYLAND

Thanks its friends and patrons for an increased business for year 1914

Deposits December 31, 1914	$122,517.84
Deposits December 31, 1913	88,019.16
An Increase of 39%	$34,438.68
Loans December 31, 1914	$112,326.77
Loans December 31, 1913	70,470.04
An Increase of 58%	$41,856.77
Capital Stock . . .	$15,000.00
Surplus and Undivided Profits,	$5,536.35

DIRECTORS:

R. W. MOFFETT, T. C. ROE, R. F. POWELL, J. H. WIEST, SPENCER MERRICK, J. S. NEWNAM, JOSEPH MALLALIEU, J. P. AHERN, ISAAC GIBBS.

The Chestertown Bank OF MARYLAND

PRACTICAL PERTINENT POINTERS

One secret of our success lies in the fact that we never sacrifice one desirable quality to another. We aim at a splendidly balanced whole. This Bank is safe and modern in every respect. Nothing is more important than these two qualities and all that they imply. But in addition, unfailing courtesy is our invariable rule.

So make our bank your permanent ally—in other words, your best friend.

We Pay 4 Per Cent on Savings Deposits

WM. W. BECK, President.
SAMUEL VANNORT, Vice-President.
ALLAN A. HARRIS, Cashier.
F. E. MADDOX, Assistant Cashier.

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WILLIAM W. BECK, SAMUEL VANNORT, TILGHMAN SHAFER, E. S. VALLIANT, JAMES W. CHAPMAN, C. E. CRANE, C. H. PRICE, JAMES T. DIXON, WM. B. USILTON, E. A. SCOTT, JAMES E. WOODALL, JR., MERRICK CLEMENTS, S. SCOTT BECK. ARTHUR L. HARRIS.

Why we Welcome Small Accounts

¶ Because we are building for next year, and the next, and all the years to come. The carpenter of to-day may be the big contractor of to-morrow. A clerk may be proprietor next week.

¶ With an eye to our depositors' future and our own, we welcome small accounts —as well as large ones—AT FOUR PER CENT.

The Kent County Savings Bank

CHESTERTOWN, MD.

OFFICERS

M. A. TOULSON, PRESIDENT.
FRED. G. USILTON, VICE-PRESIDENT.
WILLIAM F. RUSSELL, CASHIER.

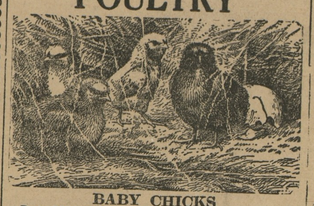
DIRECTORS

MILBOURN A. TOULSON, FRED. G. USILTON, JEFF. D. BACCHUS, JOHN D URIE, JAMES H. BAKER, PHILIP G. WILMER, LEWIN W. WICKES, JAMES A. CASEY, JAMES E. HURLOCK, CHARLES H. SMITH, HOWARD TURNER, WILLIAM F. RUSSELL

START RIGHT

if you want the big money out of

POULTRY



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Let Mr. Fred Thayer, our expert poultryman from Cornell University, select your Baby Chicks for you. You will save money and you will also be positive of getting the breed you desire. We guarantee safe arrival and full count of strong, healthy, lively little thoroughbreds.

PRICES BABY CHICKS

	25	50	100
S. C. Buff Orpingtons	$4.50	$8.00	$16.00
Barred Plymouth Rocks	4.00	7.50	14.00
S. C. Rhode Island Reds	4.00	7.50	14.00
S. C. White Leghorns	3.50	6.50	12.00
Brown Leghorns	3.50	6.50	12.00
White Wyandottes	4.00	7.50	14.00

EGGS FOR HATCHING

Can be sent by Parcel Post. 1 setting will weigh 4 pounds; 2 settings, 7 pounds.

Our eggs for hatching are from carefully selected pens of thoroughbred fowls. Write for prices.

POULTRY SECRETS

If there are any conditons existing with your fowls or in your poultry houses which you do not know how to overcome, write us and you will receive our expert's advice and suggestions by return mail—free of any charge.

INSTRUCTION BOOK FREE

Our large 1915 Poultry and Poultry Supply Catalogue contains valuable information both for the beginner and the experienced poultry raiser. Send for your copy today.

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for the best ear of corn delivered at our store on or before October 15th grown from Bolgiano's California Golden Country Gentlemen Sugar Corn. This corn is a wonderful combination of the Cream and Honey Sugar Corn and the well-known Country Gentlemen. Could you possibly think of anything more delicious? Send 25 cents in stamps, mention this paper and we will send you a large package of this delicious corn so you can enter this contest.

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Almost 100 years selling "Big Crop" Seeds.
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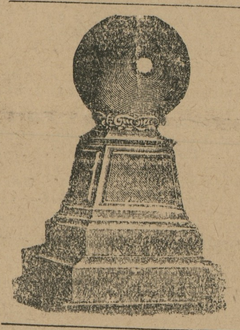

Place your order with your home dealer. Remember we all get our work from the quarries and all pay the same price. You will save the agent's fee and all extra expenses a dealer away has in erecting a stone here. Don't forget you have the agent's fee and all traveling expenses to pay when you deal away.

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Room Next Door to Office of Mr. T. W. Eliason, on
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New Ice-Cream Parlor

Cross St., Chestertown

This is our second season in the elegant big store room in the new Culp Building on Cross Street between Fowler's Paint Store and Kreegers' Jewelry Store.

Ice-Cream Parlors

Our Ices Cannot Be Surpassed

Our many customers are our advertisement. We take this occasion to thank the public for their patronage. Try an order and be convinced for yourself. We are prepared to serve the public, including Churches, Lodges, &c., with ice of all kinds in any quantity upon reasonable notice.

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Wm. Pepper Constable

Attorney-At-Law

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—AND—
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SOY BEANS OR COW PEAS WHICH?

Some Advantages Of The Soy Bean Over Cow Peas as a Soil Improver.

NICKOLAS SCHMITZ,
Maryland Agricultural Experiment Station.

Since the soy bean is coming into prominence in this State many farmers are beginning to ask the question, "Is it better to grow soy beans or cow peas?"

Which is best depends upon the soil and the climate and the purpose for which the crop is grown. Soy beans can never take place of cow peas on poor, sandy soil. For this soil nothing has yet been found equal to the cow peas. On the heavier clay soils of the State soy beans are ordinarily better suited than the cow peas.

Soy beans will yield as much or more hay per acre than the cow peas, and the quality of the hay is better on account of the soy beans retaining their leaves much better than the cow peas in the curing. Soy bean hay also cures much more rapidly than cow pea hay and is damaged less by rain.

Another advantage of the soy beans is that they will yield anywhere from 10 to 35 bushels of seed per acre, which can be harvested and threshed with the same machinery and as easily as wheat. Cow pea seed will deteriorate in case it is subjected to a week or 10 days of wet weather after it has ripened, while the soy bean is not damaged under these conditions on account of shedding the water quite readily.

The place of the soy bean in the farm rotation will always be that of a fertilizing crop as well as a hay crop. On the Eastern Shore and in Southern Maryland, however, where wheat is not a paying crop and straw is not essential for bedding, the soy bean may replace wheat as a ready-money crop, the seed of the better varieties now selling for from $1.50 to $3.00 per bushel.

There are many varieties of soy beans, and in the success with the crop depends largely upon growing the varieties best adapted to local conditions. There are certain varieties, however, which will do well almost any where in this State outside of the mountain section. There are: Wilson, Medium Yellow, Sable, Haberland, Virginia, Cloud, Ebony, Peking, and Taha. These varieties are all good seed and hay producers, excepting the Peking, which is better suited to seed production and not so well to the production of hay on account of its not growing as large as the other varieties, although on good soil it will yield two tons of hay to the acre.

LIME IS WASTED WHEN IMPROPERLY APPLIED.

H. J. PATTERSON,
Maryland Agricultural College.

Considerable energy is wasted and money lost in the manner in which lime is often applied. In the first place it should be remembered that the tendency of lime is downward in the soil, so it should always be applied at the surface and never plowed under. In the second place it should be remembered that the lime, when in its caustic or quick state, has the most power in producing chemical and physical changes in the soil. For this reason the aim should be to get the lime into the soil in its active state, and have it thoroughly incorporated in the soil before it has had a chance to lose any of its active principles. With this idea in mind, lime should be slacked by means of water, and, as soon as in a powdery state, should be spread over the land and at once harrowed in, to thoroughly incorporate it in the soil. Lime should not be allowed to "air" slake, as by so doing it absorbes carbonic acid from the air and is changed back to the carbonate, the form in which it existed before burning and consequently some of that which was paid for in burning is lost. Lime put on small or large piles to slake should be covered with earth to keep it out of contact with the air while slaking, and, as soon as it has come to a powdery condition, it should be spread on the land and harrowed in.

WORKING IN LIME.

It will generally be found more economical to haul water to apply to the lime and slake it out at once rather than cover with earth. Slacking with water would be a more economical method than to lose part of the value of the lime through air slaking.

Do not apply lime on top of the land with the idea that the rains will dissolve it and carry it into the soil, for, in the first place the rains may not come until after some lapse of time and much of the lime will have returned to the carbonate; and, in the second place, it takes 700 pounds of water to dissolve one pound of lime and that amount of rain could not be depended upon.

Pure Magnesium lime, which is commonly claimed to be poisonous to the soil and crop, gave the highest yield in a crop test conducted at the Maryland Experimental Station, the results of which were published in Bulletin No. 66.

A comparison of the results showed stone lime and shell lime to be of about the same value on the soil.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

THANKSGIVING DINNER

By MARY DARLING.

(Copyright, 1914, by the McClure, Newspaper Syndicate.)

"N-no," said Forest Harwood, meditatively, "there isn't anyone I can think of, dear."

"I have racked my brain, too, so I guess we'll have to eat our Thanksgiving dinner without guests this year," said his wife.

"I'm sorry Bess and John couldn't come, but they seemed to have planned something of their own," Harwood went on.

"They're going to be married in the spring, I believe?"

"Um-hu," mumbled Harwood, as he became interested in his morning paper.

On the morning of Thanksgiving day Mrs. Harwood announced that she was going to church.

"All right, dear; go ahead and I'll run down to the pond and have a try at the ice. If I find any woebegone-looking individuals who seem not to be expecting a bite of turkey, may I bring them along?" he asked his wife as she left for the village church.

"The bird is big and there are plenty of 'trimmings,'" Mrs. Harwood replied.

Harwood reached the pond to find it already black with crowds of skaters. He joined them, and was about to go home after an hour's good exercise when his eyes fell upon John Adams.

"You, John? I thought you were going out of town for Thanksgiving dinner?" he exclaimed.

"I—yes, I had intended to, but it all fell through," the young man returned.

"Come along up to the house then, and have dinner with us. Where is Bess?" Harwood asked tactlessly.

"Bess? Ah—oh, she's having dinner with some relatives, I believe," John Adams managed to answer.

"Come on! Helen will be delighted. She's at church, as usual." And Harwood fairly dragged his friend home.

When Mrs. Harwood arrived she was smiling broadly as her husband opened the door for her. "I've found a guest for dinner! Guess who?"

"I'm not a good guesser—but so have I."

"Mine is Marian Peck. She was in church alone and we sat together. It seems that she was to dine at her uncle's—John's stepfather, you know, but for some silly reason about Bess she wouldn't go at the last minute. So I asked her to come to us."

Forrest began to look worried. He said nothing.

"What's the matter? Aren't you pleased, dear?" asked Helen, anxiously.

"Oh—ah, yes, but my guest is none other than John Adams, so if it's dining with him that Marian is trying to avoid, she's strictly in it."

Mrs. Harwood laughed. "All we need now is Bess to make it a truly successful dinner party, eh, dear? Next time we'll let well enough alone and dine alone."

The telephone rang and the young wife ran to answer it. She returned in a moment wringing her hands. "Worse and more of it. It's Bess! She's in tears. Says she and John were to have had a cosy little dinner at some romantic inn they both knew about. Her family hadn't been able to get home from Europe, you know. But some way or other she—Bess—discovered that John would be breaking up a family party at home, a party of which his stepfather's niece, Marian, you know, was to be a member, and she refused to go with him. They quarreled, had words about Marian, and she's heartbroken, and lonely and is coming to dine with us! There! Can you beat it?"

"It'll be some Thanksgiving!" Harwood remarked in current varnacular.

"Marian, the bone of contention, Bess and John, the quarreling lovers! Fine company!" returned Mrs. Harwood.

When all three guests were in the house, Bess Burleson upstairs taking off her outer wraps, Marian Peck in the living-room by the fire, and John Adams scowling in the library, the host and hostess met in the hall.

"They're here," whispered Helen in her husband's ear.

Forrest nodded. "Don't I know it?"

"I'm going to let it work itself out," explained Helen.

And at that moment Bess descended the stairs, Marian stepped from the living-room and John appeared in the library door.

There was absolute silence as the five looked from one to another.

"What a jolly little party!" said Forrest, boldly.

"Oh—ah—yes—very jolly, very jolly!" echoed John Adams.

And then and there there were explanations.

And with that, thanksgiving and congratulations were mingled so closely that they could not be separated.

Turned Down.

"Last night I hot-footed around to old Mr. Blowster's house and asked him for his daughter's hand."

"Well?"

"Then I cold-footed back."

Quite So.

"Young Whitcomb should get on in the world. He's a plugger."

"Yes. What's he doing?"

"Dentistry."—Philadelphia Ledger.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

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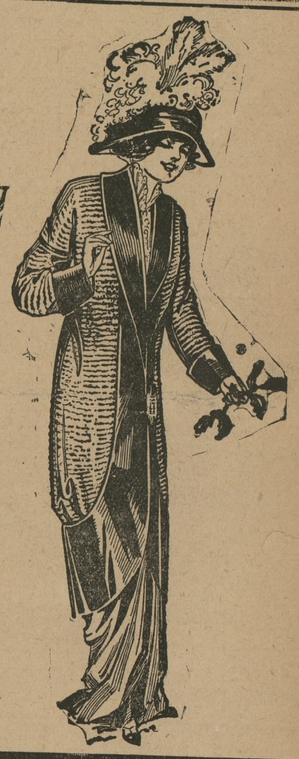

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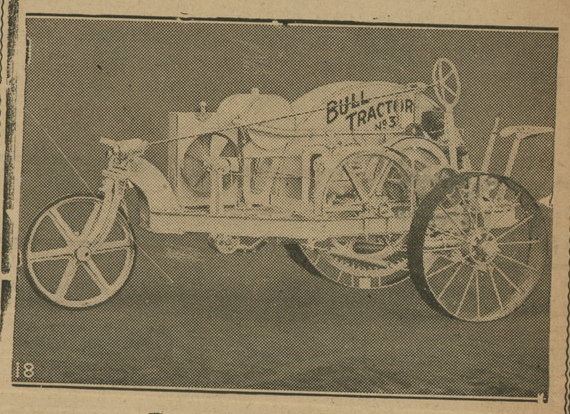

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Because it travels continuously and faster than horses, ONE MAN with the BULL TRACTOR can plow more than TWO MEN with two three-horse teams. Pulls your Plows, Seeders, Harvesters, Mowers, Drills, Disks and does any belt work requiring up to twelve-horse power. Guaranteed as long as you own it. Saves you money every day you use it.

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